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to reaching Albany. An accident to
Cody, the river was closed by ice
and had not yet been opened.

[illegible]

on her goals.

The vote in Oregon against Alamy is 5,019, and for the Constitution 8,826.

Old year, adieu!

...for record, can be sustained. That
...will be determined by the proper tribu-
...al hereafter. We hope, for Mr. Tuck-
...er's sake, that the trustees are mista-
...ken.

two regiments of volunteers were drafted at the top of the drum to advance the west, the Mormons, and ten more regiments could be mustered in less of a sixty days for the same service. That

881 of the spot being five times
of the earth, its surface must be
than six times the whole surface
earth, or fifteen times greater
the habitable portion of the globe."


with you a happy new year.
 sentiment and peace be your blessed
 thousand eight hundred and fifty and
 Wm. Berry, Auburn

Nov. 16. 4w

One Dollar & Seventy-five Cents.

"PAID IN ADVANCE,"
Will Secure the Regular Visit of
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to the Home of any Family in the County
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MOTHERS, BROTHERS AND SISTERS,
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selections of literature, poetry, wit and
humor, and all that will go to make up
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dress the Editor and Proprietor, HENRY
J. STANLEY. May 18.

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We are better prepared than
ever to execute JOB PRINTING, in its
various branches. With two Presses,
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jobbing letter and other materials, the
public may rest assured that for neat-
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AND Furniture Establishment in Baltimore.
MATHIAS'S GAY ST. WAREHOUSES,
 No. 23 North Gay street, near Fayette.
 where are kept always on hand, or made to
 order, every style of French TETE-A-TETES,
 in Plush, Hair, Cloth or Brocade.
 French Full Stuff and Medalion Parlor
 ARM CHAIRS, in Plush, Hair, Cloth or
 Brocade.
 French Full Stuff Carved PARLOR
 CHAIRS, in sets, with Plush, Hair, Cloth or
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 SOFAS, half French Spring Mahogany, and
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 ROCKING CHAIRS—various designs, in
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 Stuff Spring LOUNGES—a large assort-
 ment always on hand, or any pattern made
 or covered with any goods to order.
 CHAMBER SUITS—in Mahogany, of
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 CANE CHAIRS and Rocking do.—the
 largest assortment ready made in any one
 house in the United States—from \$12 a doz-
 en up.
 Bed Room, Office and Dining CHAIRS, in
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 or Stuffed Seats—an assortment embracing
 over 50 dozen.
 Wood seat CHAIRS and SETTEES and
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May 16, 1877. 17

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Full Line of Fall Dress Goods.
New Designs of Fall Shawls,
Rich Silks of Newest Styles.
Good Black Silks of all widths.
4 Cases assorted French Merinos,
7 " " Mail de Shrewsbury, New Goods.
British and American Dark Prints.
Satinettes, Cassimeres, Cloths and Vestings.
Musklines, Lincens, Flannels, Blankets, &c.
N. B. Auction Bargains from New York
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Goods. Terms CASH.

August 31, 1877. 3m

[illegible]

The Compiler.



W. J. Smith, Editor and Proprietor.
GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday Morning, Jan. 4, 1863.

The Legislature of this State will assemble at Harrisburg to-morrow.

Gen. Packer will be inaugurated as Governor on Tuesday the 19th of January.

Congress, having adjourned over the holidays, will meet again to-day.

Col. Geary, one of the ex-Governors of Kansas, is in Washington, and we see it stated, is decidedly favorable to the President's policy in relation to that Territory.

Gen. Cass on Kansas.—The Secretary of State sent a letter to the Philadelphia meeting on Monday night to endorse the administration. The General thinks the best solution of the Kansas difficulty, as it stands, is for Congress to pass a law for the conversion of the Territory into a State, and admit it into the Union under a constitution formed in pursuance of lawful authority, as prominently put forward in the President's message.

Hon. James L. Orr.—The Anderson (S. C.) Gazette gives a glowing account of a demonstration on the evening of the 21st ult. by the friends and neighbors of Hon. James L. Orr, in honor of his election as Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Specie in New York.—The New York papers say that there is more gold and silver in circulation in that city at the present time than was ever before known.

The new Treasury notes are to be issued in about one week. The Union says they are to be executed in the best style of American art.

Monument to Dr. Kane.—The Free-Press of New York proposes to erect a monument in honor of Dr. Kane—a snow-pole of immense height—in the park of the Cooper Institute, to be of white marble, of irregular shape, with four tablets in the base, appropriately inscribed.

The Utah Army.—We learn that the War Department received on Saturday information by telegraph from Lieut. General Scott announcing his receipt of favorable intelligence from the Utah expedition. On the 7th of November Colonel Johnson and Smith, and the trains, had overtaken Colonel Alexander, and all were marching upon Fort Bridger, distant only sixteen miles. The troops were in fine spirits and there was just enough snow on the plains to protect the grass from fire. Fort Bridger, it is understood, is 113 miles from Great Salt Lake city.

The Case of Mrs. Gaines.—The New Orleans Picayune says that some new and unexpected evidence has been adduced by that indomitable little woman, Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, in her famous case. She brings forward various witnesses, engravers, writing masters and other experts, to show that the signature of her father, Daniel Clark, affixed to various documents, is a forgery. An interesting point in this connection is the testimony to the effect that these signatures were executed with a steel pen, whereas, it is well known that, at the time of their date, 1794, steel pens were not in use.

Prices at Havana.—Eggs in Havana are selling for 10 cents each, butter 50 to 75 cents per lb., and the rate of board in first-class houses \$3.50 per diem.

A Huge Pig.—On Tuesday, Governor Packer slaughtered a hog, of his own raising, fifteen months old, that weighed, when dressed, four hundred and fifty-three pounds. Considering the extreme youth of piggy, he had certainly attained wonderful proportions—in fact, a little above any of his age that we have heard of recently.

The Weather at the North.—On Monday last there was a considerable fall of snow in various sections of New York, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and the British Provinces. At New York there is considerable floating ice in the harbor. The steamer *Marblehead* left there on Saturday night, was thirty-five hours in reaching Albany. At Middletown, Conn., the river was closed by ice on Saturday, and at Hudson, New York, on Tuesday passengers were crossing the river by boat and partly on foot.

Turned Up Again.—Lucy Stone, refused to pay her taxes at Orange, N. Y., on the old revolutionary principle of "no taxation without representation," and the collector is about to levy on her goods.

Democratic Meeting in Philadelphia.
One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings of the Democracy of Philadelphia ever witnessed in that city, the *Pennsylvanian* and *Argus* say, was held on Monday evening, in Jagne's Hall, to sustain the views and policy enunciated by President Buchanan in his late Message and to vindicate the principles of Popular Sovereignty in the Territories and the acts of the legally constituted authorities, against the spirit of turbulence and lawlessness which has sought from the beginning to override the law, and ignore the authority of the Territorial Legislature. Ex-Chief Justice Ellis was presided, assisted by a couple hundred Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Speeches were made by Judge Lewis, Hon. Wm. H. Witte, Hon. Jesse C. Bright, (of Indiana,) Robert Tyler, Charles W. Carrigan, George M. Wharton, and S. A. Smith, (of Tenn.) Letters were read from Hon. Lewis Cass, Hon. A. V. Brown, Hon. Isaac Toucy, Hon. J. S. Black, Hon. Howell Cobb, Hon. John B. Floyd, Hon. John Thompson, Hon. Wm. Bigler, Hon. H. M. Phillips, Hon. Wm. H. Dumnick, Hon. Richard Rush and Hon. Thomas B. Florence. Taken all in all, it was a demonstration worthy of Philadelphia, the commercial metropolis of the old Keystone.

In a Tight Place.
The Republican Senators are in an awkward situation. They wish Mr. Douglas success in combating the Kansas policy of the President, but they are not in a condition to render him much assistance. They have fought so hard against "popular sovereignty" ever since the passage of the Nebraska bill, that with all their ingenuity and flexibility they can find no way of coming round in its favor now. Think of politicians claiming to be statesmen, insisting on the submission of even the slavery question to the people of Kansas, after asserting for years that Congress alone had the power to prohibit slavery in the Territories?

What Good Will It Do Them?
Some of the Know Nothing papers—the Philadelphia *News*, for example—are chucking at the idea they have got into their cranky noddles, that the Democratic party is to split in two upon the Kansas Constitution question. We can't imagine what earthly good it could do them, if it were to happen as they anticipate, for even if it were split into kindling wood, the smallest fragment would be larger and more respectable than their defunct organization.

Pay the Bill.
This is the season when, by common custom, the credit system develops itself almost universally in the presentation of bills. We cannot do better, in connection with this interesting subject, and in view of the general stringency of the times, than to advise all who can do so to pay such bills with the utmost promptness. There should be at any time as little delay in these things as the nature of the case will admit of. The proper examination of every account should be made, and upon ascertaining its accuracy, the best thing to be done is to pay it. A bill presented at the time it is expected is fully due, and the demand is then a just one, according to the nicest theory of the credit system, and delay is unjust. Bills are expected on or about the first of January, and if all would resolve to pay them at once, great relief would immediately be experienced in all the avenues of trade. Indeed, we are confident that if every man who can pay the bills presented to him at this season would do so, the happiest effect would follow. Try the experiment.—*Sin.*

Kansas Election.
The election held in Kansas on the 21st ult., resulted in favor of the slavery clause. We have only detached reports of votes. It would appear, however, that the honest portion of the free soilers—those who really desired the freedom of the Territory, voted against the slavery clause, while the large portion under the command of Jim Lane & Co., not only refused to vote, but prevented conscientious free soil men from going to the polls, under threats.

This is an indisputable verification of what has long been charged upon the "Shrinkers"—a desire to see Kansas a Slave State!

Fire in York.
Five barns and one stable, with three cows, and some hay and grain, were destroyed by fire in York on Friday morning last. Messrs. Jacob Weiser, Wm. Sayers, Henry Small and Jacob May, are the sufferers in the loss. Incendiarianism.

Heads.—We almost forgot to tell of the "new head" which the *Gettysburg Compiler* adopted some time since. We think it does much credit to the taste of the publisher, as it is both pretty and neat, and which, in our opinion, cannot be said of many newspaper heads. We might add that the head of the editor is also of rather unusual character for an editor, being strong and clear. Success to both of them.—*Greencastle Ledger.*

Neighbor.—Bosna, the late stringer is out; but that accuser of twenty-one year old, which a friend at Elmington recently contributed to our small stock of good things is not. So, come over and bring your neighbor friend Saxon with you.

Old year, adieu!

The Capitol at Washington.
The Capitol of the United States was commenced in 1793, by Jno. Hallet, the celebrated Architect. He was succeeded by Mr. H. Latrobe and Mr. Hoban, who finished the north wing of the building. Mr. Latrobe was then placed in charge of the work and directed the building of the south wing, and prepared the plans for the reception of Congress. Before the edifice was entirely finished, the threatened rupture with England, and the subsequent war, rendered it necessary to suspend further proceedings, and in 1814 the interior of both wings were destroyed by the English.

In 1815 Congress determined to rebuild the portion that had been burned, and Mr. Latrobe was appointed Architect for that purpose. He resigned in 1817—when Mr. Bulfinch took charge of the work, and proceeded to execute the design already adopted for the Representatives' Hall and Senate Chamber, and to lay the foundations of the centre, comprising the rotunda, library, and so forth. In the course of ten years these, together with the terraces, gateways and lodges, were completed. After that the wings and centre were finished, and the whole composed the noble building as it stood previous to the present enlargement.

The rapidly increasing population of the country and the consequent addition to the number of grave Senators and wise Representatives, made it necessary that the accommodations should be more extended, and on the 28th of May, 1850, Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, proposed in the Senate that the committees of both the Senate and House of Representatives should act together in maturing a plan of action with regard to an enlargement of the Capitol. On the 24th of Sept. 1850, Mr. Hunter submitted a resolution which was adopted authorizing the Committee on Public Buildings to invite plans, accompanied by estimates, for the extension of the Capitol, and to allow a premium of \$500 for the plan which should be adopted by the joint committees of both Houses.

Some thirty to forty designs were submitted, out of which five or six were selected, and sent by the Committees of Congress to President Fillmore for him to choose the design, as it was discovered that by a former act of Congress the President of the United States alone had that power, as well as the power to direct the execution of it.

Among the designs submitted was one from C. F. Anderson, of New York. The Secretary of State, Mr. Webster, urged this design, and remarked that whatever they might do at present they would have to come to that in the end. After Mr. Anderson had staked out the ground and had explained the details of his plan at the request of the President, he was informed by Mr. Fillmore, that his Cabinet had deemed it expedient to employ another to superintend the execution of the work. Mr. Walter and Captain Meigs have since filled the important post, and notwithstanding the numerous changes and consequent defects, the building promises to be one of the most magnificent structures of the world.

Bank Fraud at Cumberland.
Much excitement prevails at Cumberland, Md., in consequence of the discovery of an alleged heavy bank defalcation at that place. According to the Cumberland Telegraph the bank alluded to is the unfortunate Mineral Bank of Maryland. The Telegraph says:

In overhauling the books Messrs. John Beall and George A. Penno, the trustees, discovered that funds of the bank amounting to the enormous sum of one hundred and twenty-two thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars had been drawn out by the president of the bank on fifteen several bills of exchange, drawn by the president on the 10th day of February, 1854.

Mr. Tucker, the late president, left this place some two weeks since, for the purpose, as alleged by the trustees, of defrauding his creditors. As soon, therefore, as the overhauling of the books exposed the matter, the trustees forthwith issued an attachment, which was immediately placed in the hands of the sheriff and a levy made upon the personal effects of Mr. Tucker. The affidavit upon which the attachment was issued sets forth the aggregate amount of the bills of exchange, and that they believe the same when drawn were delivered to Tucker, who has abstracted the same from the bank improperly.

The affidavit shows a further indebtedness to the bank on the part of the president, making, with the \$122,700 mentioned above, a total indebtedness of near \$150,000. A small portion of that amount has been secured by mortgage on his real estate in this county.

The matter has created a good deal of excitement, and during yesterday the affair was the general subject of discussion. But for the defalcation the bank would have been able to pay every dollar it owed, and had on hand afterwards quite a surplus. The sober second thought of many of our citizens convinced them that something was wrong in the bank, and many of them did not hesitate to express their views. It was well known that a heavy business was done by the bank, and those who watched the run of its affairs alleged that they knew that its aggregate annual profits could not have fallen short of from \$25,000 to \$30,000. If that became of them is now made but too apparent.

We are unable to learn the particulars of the discovery of the affair, and do not know whether the facts and circumstances upon which the trustees rely for proof can be sustained. This will be determined by the proper tribunal hereafter. We hope, for Mr. Tucker's sake, that the trustees are mistaken.

The Exciting News from Kansas.
The Washington Union contains a letter from Chief Justice Williams, of Kansas, dated Leocompton, December 16, detailing the troubles at Fort Scott between the free state and pro-slavery men. After giving a long account of the threats of the free state men, and stating the fact that notices to leave the Territory had been served on Mr. Wason, Mr. Gourly, Mr. Southwood, Jr. and others, who were witnesses as to the outrages committed, the letter proceeds:

Authentic information, verified on the oaths of most credible witnesses, has been brought to Gov. Stanton that a body of men fully armed and equipped with Sharpe's rifles and revolvers, to the number of one hundred, had appeared in the vicinity of Fort Scott, under the command of one Montgomery, who was a member of the Topeka convention. This company, or a portion of it, proceeded to the houses of Mr. Wason, Mr. Gourly and Mr. Southwood and violently seized them, tied them and took them away. Since which time nothing has been heard of them. A report is abroad that they murdered them. This, however, I think lacks authenticity. Complaint in due form of law having been made of these facts, before a justice of the peace, the proper process was put into the hands of a marshal to arrest the offenders.

He proceeded to their rendezvous in Mr. Southwood's house, found it fortified, and as he approached it fifty men, armed with Sharpe's rifles and revolvers, came forth from the house in military order, commanded by Montgomery, and demanded of him an account of his business there. Having informed them that he was the marshal, and that he had come to arrest them, or some of them, by virtue of legal process, they replied that they had received a dispatch from James H. Lane that the Legislature now in session had repealed all the laws of this Territory, and that they were their own law-makers and excoutors, therefore they would not permit any arrests to be made, and that he might leave.

Finding their determination to resist him, and knowing that he alone could not withstand the force opposed to him, he left them and returned to Fort Scott. Thus stands the affair so far as heard from. "Now, these men openly and boldly swear they will burn Fort Scott, the citizens of that place are virtually besieged, and obliged to be on duty day and night, while in the country around, the people, by families, are flying from their homes, leaving their property exposed to the depredations of these lawless men."

Concurrent resolutions endorsing the Topeka Constitution in the strongest terms and memorializing Congress to admit Kansas under it, were passed by both branches with an almost unanimous vote. Joint resolutions denouncing the Leocompton Constitution and protesting against its recognition by Congress were passed. Acting Governor Stanton expressed his readiness to transmit these to Congress agreeably to the request of the Legislature. An act repealing the "rebellion act" passed over the Governor's veto.

The St. Louis Republican of the 23d says: On the 18th, Gen. H. H. H. ordered two companies of troops, under command of Capt. Sturgis, to proceed by forced marches to Fort Scott, to quell disturbances which had broken out there. It seems that three hundred Black Republicans had collected with a view to obtain possession of certain records in the charge of the clerk of the county, being nothing else than indictments against some of their number, and it was reported that three persons had been killed. It was also stated that Jim Lane had sent a portion of his banditti to protect the Black Republicans in their attempt to get the indictments in their hands, and the object of the United States troops was to get between the hostile parties and prevent the effusion of blood.

From Kansas—Passage of an Act Over Gov. Stanton's Veto—Reception of the President's Message.
St. Louis, Dec. 24.—The Missourians are said to be assembled in strong force along the border, and more fighting is apprehended. The territorial executive committee has issued a call for the re-assembling of the Delegate Convention held at Lawrence on the 2d inst., to take place on the 28th, for the purpose of considering the best course to pursue in consequence of the Legislature having failed to submit the Topeka Constitution along with the Leocompton constitution to a vote of the people.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 25.—The Gazette has advices from Kansas to the 17th. The Legislature had passed "an act repealing an act entitled an act to provide for taking a census and election for delegates to a convention" over the veto of Governor Stanton. In the House the vote stood 29 to 1; in the Senate the vote for it was unanimous.

A rumor that both Messrs. Walker and Stanton have been removed by the President was received from Leocompton on the 17th, and had been generally accredited at Leocompton through the day. It has caused little excitement, almost every one saying, "Just as I expected."

The Gazette's correspondent adds: The President's Message was not received at Leocompton until to-night. Gov. Stanton immediately had that portion of it relating to Kansas printed and circulated in the Legislature. During a recess of the House, a meeting was organized and it was read aloud. It elicited hisses, groans and many expressions of ridicule!

The Indians in Utah.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The Indian Bureau have received official information denying the truth of the reports that the disaffection of the Indians in the Utah Territory created by the Mormons had been communicated to the Indians on the border of California, and especially those in the southern portion of that State. All remained quiet, and so far as appearances were concerned, there was no reason to anticipate a different state of things.

Private letters from California state that two regiments of volunteers were ready at the tap of the drum to advance against the Mormons, and ten more regiments could be mustered in less than sixty days for the same service.

The Capture of the Walker Expedition.
The course pursued by Com. Paulding in the capture of Gen. Walker and his followers is the great topic of discussion, and what the final result will be, both to the captor and the captive, is also a matter of not a little speculation. The Washington Star says:

After diligent inquiry we have to say that we have not been able to learn that the government here entertains the idea of seeking to punish Com. Paulding for returning the filibusters on their hands, though it is generally understood that his instructions contemplated their seizure only in case they should be reached by his authority on the high seas. All except chronic sympathizers with the former career of the filibusters in Nicaragua—and notwithstanding the bloody and unpardonable atrocity of that career, here, as elsewhere, there are persons who sympathize with it nominally on the spread-eagle plea—understand that his mistake, if he has made one, was the result of naught but zeal in the discharge of his duties.

Nothing will strike the common sense reader more forcibly than the coolness of the filibusters in pretending to manifest indignation against Com. Paulding's alleged violation of law to put a stop to the repetition of such a career of robbery, murder and arson as marked the history of filibustering in Nicaragua—itsself, in all its revolting and atrocious features, naught but violation of all law, human and divine.

Letter from California—The Walker Expedition Captured by Commodore Paulding—Return of Walker to New York.
New York, Dec. 27.—The steamer Northern Light, from Aspinwall, with California dates to the 5th inst., and \$2,000,000 in specie, arrived here this evening at 10 o'clock.

The filibustering General Walker comes a passenger. Fort Castillo and four steamers had been captured by Walker, but subsequently Walker and 150 men were captured by Commodore Paulding, of the frigate *Wabash*. The men were sent in the *Saratoga* to Norfolk, while Walker comes to New York on his parole. The lake and river steamers were handed over to the garrison.

Col. Anderson and fifty Americans still held Fort Castillo and the river San Juan. He had three months' provisions, six pieces of artillery and an abundance of ammunition. A force of only fifty men captured Walker and his army.

Arrival of Walker at Washington.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 27th.—Gen. Walker arrived here this evening, accompanied by Marshal Rynders, T. F. Meagher and Malcolm Campbell. He was received with cheers by a large concourse of people as he entered his quarters at Brown's Hotel.

Shortly after Marshal Rynders, with General Walker, repaired to the State Department, when the former stated to Mr. Cass that he had received a communication from Com. Paulding, saying that he had arrested Walker for carrying on an unlawful military expedition against Nicaragua. That Walker had promised him, on his honor, to surrender himself to him, (Rynders,) as marshal of the southern district of New York, on his arrival in that city. That Walker had done so, and he (Rynders) had accompanied Walker to Washington to ascertain the views of the government.

Mr. Cass replied that the executive department of the government did not recognize Gen. Walker as a prisoner, and that he had no directions to give concerning him, and that it was only through the action of the judiciary that he could be lawfully held in custody to answer any charges which may be brought against him. Marshal Rynders then informed Walker that he had no further authority to detain him. Both then withdrew.

The Mexican Constitution Overthrown.
The Fate of Congress and the Supreme Court Broken up—Common Comfort Declared Absolute Dictator.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 23.—By the arrival at this port to-day of the steamer Tennessee the Picayune is in receipt of intelligence from Vera Cruz to the 21st inst., and corresponding dates from other portions of the republic. The news is of the highest importance. The constitution of the country had been overthrown, the Federal Congress and Supreme Court broken up and dispersed, and Common Comfort declared absolute dictator, with power to call an extraordinary Congress. The whole capital was in arms, and other municipalities, including Vera Cruz, had given in their prompt adhesion to the new order of things.

The revolution in the city of Mexico took place on the 17th inst. The movement was a sudden, bold and daring one, and crowned with the most complete success. It was planned by Com. Paulding, and then entrusted to Gen. Paez, who carried it triumphantly into execution without any active resistance on the part of the people. Indeed, the latter evinced their joy in various ways, and unhesitatingly hailed Common Comfort as their supreme ruler.

There were but few arrests made, though among the few were several men of distinction. A number of the ministry sent in their resignations the same day.

The latest advices from the city are contained in a letter to the Picayune, dated 19th inst., which represents "everything as going on well." Later advices from Yucatan are also furnished. The country continued distracted by civil war.

Signal, which at the previous date was in possession of the Campacho troops and in a state of blockade, had been captured by the Reactionists; but it was again retaken by the former and a strong force of good troops were stationed at that point to defend it from further assaults.

Spot on the Sun.—A correspondent of the Charleston Courier says: "A large spot has recently made its appearance on the surface of the sun. It is 40,000 miles in diameter, or rather triangular figure, along the borders of the penumbra, within which are four or five large nuclei, and several smaller ones in the form of dots and lines. The diameter of the spot being five times that of the earth, its surface must be more than six times the whole surface of the earth, or fifteen times greater than the habitable portion of the globe."

Address of the Compiler of The Compiler to his Patrons, January 1, 1853.

Here the Compiler comes on his annual round, With his friendly address, and finances ground, And he hopes you'll consider how faithful and true.

He has been to his customers all the year thro' Through the sun's melting rays, for your sake he has passed;

Through the rain and the snow and cold bitter blast, And to please his kind patrons, through motives as just,

He has periled his life in discharge of his trust; And now he expects you his spirits to cheer, While he wishes his patrons "a happy New Year."

We will now change our theme, at the Muse's command, And sing of our country so lovely and grand; Its benign institutions, its liberal laws, Full of justice and wisdom in every clause;

It is here the poor foreigner chafes to flee From the despot and tyrant, across the wide sea;

It is here that all creeds, restricted abroad, By their own "fine and fig-tree" can worship their God;

And our wide-spreading plains in the far distant west, Send a call o'er the sea to the poor and oppressed.

We will come nearer home, and see what has been done, While our planet was coursing its way round the sun;

Look around, right and left, through our streets, and behold Splendid mansions supplying the places of old;

Now turn in an eastern direction your eye, And behold a new spire peering up to the sky Of a building of recent erection, whose rules are expressly designed for these of our schools;

And without hesitation you now shall be led To review o'er the beautiful field of the dead. Is there now in creation a lovelier spot Than Evergreen Cemetery? No!—there is not And as time hurries on shall its beauties increase;

Where the dust of our ancestors moulders in peace. Hark! What is that strain which now bursts on the ear, With its melody sweet, and its accent so clear? 'Tis the "National Melody," so lovely and grand Performed by the lately re-organized Band.

Let on by the worthy "Professor" whose fame In the musical science, thus lengthens his name And now to the Railroad we'll vary our song And see how the project is moving along:

Already to Oxford, the strong "iron horse" Is thundering along in a westerly course; And soon we shall hear the shrill whistle resound Through our streets, and the hills and the valleys around.

Our neighbors of Littlestown, too, are "about" And are hurrying on with their "natural" route And when both are completed a new stream, hill and dale, I suppose we will all take a "ride on a rail."

And now we'll sing of the recent election, When we were arrayed in our highest perfection. And like ancient sages, who wrote the Egyptian We've smitten the friends of religious proscription:

We've silenced their batteries, put them to rout And turned their dark principles inside out. Republican-Know-Nothing conglomeration Has been nothing less than a curse on the nation But now they are vanquished, they know they must fall, And the next thing they know will be—"voting at all."

And you know by my nature, I'm anxious to live, But my funds are exhausted, then will you not give, To replenish my pocket, a dime, or a shilling, Or a quarter, or half, as you feel the most willing.

For you know by so doing, that feelings of joy Will culminate the heart of THE CARRIER BOY.

Murderous Assault in Baltimore.
About half-past two o'clock on Friday afternoon a murderous assault was made upon a man named John Quinn, on Eastern avenue, near Albemarle street, by two men, neither of whom were known. Quinn, with another, was standing on the sidewalk, when they were approached by two men, one of whom had a sabre in his hand, and who asked their politics. Quinn promptly replied that he was a Democrat, but that it was none of his business. The ruffian then drew his sword and dealt Q. a blow on the back with such force as to break the blade. If then drew a revolver, and taking deliberate aim fired five shots at the party assailed, one of which took effect in the calf of the leg, another abraded the left wrist, the third entered the right leg above the knee, the fourth in the left thigh. After the fifth shot Quinn fell, and his assailant placed the muzzle of the weapon to his head with a view to complete the work of destruction, but it missed fire. Failing in the effort to kill him, both the assailants ran off and effected their escape. The wounded man was taken into a house near by, and after a short time removed to his residence on Stiles street, near Albemarle. Dr. Berwick B. Smith was summoned to attend him, and succeeded in extracting all but two of the balls, which were so deeply imbedded that they could not be reached. The whole affair was but the work of a few seconds; no information could be gained of the course the assailants took. Quinn's wounds are severe, but are thought not to be dangerous. The parties were strangers in that neighborhood, as they were not recognized by any one who saw the affair. From the description of them, however, it is not improbable that they may be detected.—*Sun of Monday.*

The Rochester Murder.
Confession of the Sluts—Others Implicated.—We are able to announce that enough has been obtained to fix the murder of Charles W. Little upon Ira Stout, by a confession.

Yesterday Mrs. Stout, the mother of Ira and Mrs. Little, confessed to Chief of Police Oviatt, that Ira told her when he came home on Saturday night that he had never seen Charley again—that he had knocked him in the head with his cane.

Mrs. Little was consulted about the matter, and said if Ira was a man he would tell all about it. Ira revealed enough to show that others were concerned in the murder, and partly promised to give the names of the persons this morning.

At this point the independent police stepped in and bid the game, or in other words took possession of the prisoners and excluded the regular city police, who had managed the matter so far, from further participation.

But for this interference the whole facts relating to this murder would have been made public ere this. Enough has been obtained to implicate Ira Stout and Mrs. Little. The others, two young men who were concerned in the murder, may now escape for a time.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Union, of the 24th ult.*

Interesting Statistics for 1857.—From a number of statistics published in the New York Herald we glean the following: During the year 1857 there were 227 fires in the United States, where the loss at each was over \$20,000. The total loss is set down at \$15,792,000, against \$14,130,000 in 1856. The number of lives lost at fires was 15—the year before 18.

Number of steamboat accidents during last year 36; lives lost 323; and 84 wounded. In 1856 there were 20 accidents, 356 killed and 127 wounded.

Number of railroad accidents, 126; persons killed, 140; wounded, 530. In 1856 there were 133 accidents; 195 killed, and 620 wounded.

During the year 26 revolutionary soldiers died, and also 25 persons of one hundred years of age and over.

Marriage Valid by Mere Agreement.—A case has just been decided, in Indianapolis, by which it is declared that marriage in Indiana requires no formalities to make it legal, except the mere agreement of the parties; that it is a civil contract only, and differs from other contracts merely in this—that it cannot be dissolved, even by mutual consent.

The tobacco-chewer has been likened to a goose in a Dutch oven—al-ways on the spit.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LETTER FROM NATHAN KIMBALL, Proprietor of the "CARRIER BOY," to his Patrons.
I, Nathan Kimball, Proprietor of the "CARRIER BOY," have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind and generous contributions, and to express my sincere thanks for the same. Your contributions have been most valuable to me, and I am sure they will be of great service to the cause of the poor and oppressed. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, Nathan Kimball.

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Rural Economy.

"He who by the plough would thrive,
Hisself must either hold or drive."

Days upon the Farm.
HINTS TO FARMERS.

D. L. W., of Hopson Falls, Conn., sends us a lengthy communication, from which we glean the following:

Which Shall Be the Farmer?—An excellent question, where a farmer having but little land, put one of his two sons to a trade, while the other, against his inclination, was retained upon the homestead to take care of the parents in their old age. The result was, the elder son served his apprenticeship and worked at his trade twelve years, when he secured a farm and returned to his coveted pursuit. The younger son remained at home until twenty-one, and being then free to act for himself, he quit the farm in disgust, and went to a favorite trade, which he still pursues. The parents remain alone upon the homestead. The argument drawn from this example is, that fathers should exercise great care in studying the natural tastes and propensities of their sons, and not attempt to arbitrarily force them into pursuits which are uncongenial.

While we admit that D. L. W. may be partially right, especially in suggesting the exercise of much careful discretion in this respect, we would by no means encourage parents to yield to the whims or caprices of boys while having yet too little knowledge of the world and of themselves, to know what they really want to do. There is not a lad in twenty that does not take a fancy to at least half a dozen different pursuits, before he reaches the ages of sixteen or eighteen.

HOW TO ATTACH BOYS TO THE FARM.

We endorse more freely the closing part of the letter before us, in which it is recommended to parents to endeavor to excite a real taste and love for farming on the part of each of their sons. To do this we agree with D. L. W., that it is usually good policy to allow to each boy a small plot of ground, which he shall have the whole care and management. We conceive that this would envelope a special interest in the soil and its products. It is all very well in theory, that all things upon the farm should be held in common, and that the boys should feel that this and that is *ours*. But the interest will be quickened if, at the same time, the boy that has the smallest plot, in the culture of which he feels an individual responsibility. He will thus be led to study the best means of promoting its production. He will reason upon the subject of manures, the best modes of tillage, &c. He will consult with others upon these topics, and acquire an interest in soil culture, which would never be developed by mere mechanical toil while others do all the thinking and planning for him. A similar effect will be produced by having the special care of an animal or an implement, in which a personal interest is felt.

Another good result from such a course is, that many hours usually devoted to play, or associating with evil company, would be diverted to useful exercises. As bad as some hypochondriac people are disposed to consider the boys of the present generation, there are few of them who would not cheerfully save many hours, now worse than wasted, if they had a plot of ground of their own, from which they were to have the whole proceeds.

It must be evident to every one, that a plan, like the one here recommended, will have a decided tendency to develop habits of thrift and economy. With proper oversight the lad may also learn much in reference to the course of trade, the laws of supply and demand, &c. If he have but half a bushel of potatoes to dispose of, he will very naturally watch the movements of the market, with reference to the best time to sell. Instead of losing an interest in the general business of the farm, he will study this all the more carefully, in order to draw conclusions as to his own course.—*American Agriculturist.*

Save Money for Farming Stables.
This is quite valuable to absorb the liquids and to prevent the foul odors arising from stables. If ammonia is one of the most powerful fertilizers, why should not the greatest pains be taken to save it. For this purpose saw dust is just the thing. It is useful, also, on the score of the horse's health and comfort. It is injurious to an animal's feet to stand in the liquids of his stall; it is hurtful to his eyes and his stomach, and the lungs, to remain long in an atmosphere charged with the powerful vapors arising from these liquids. We wonder that the poor creatures stand in so well as they do. Dry muck again is very useful to scatter daily in the stables, though saw dust is much neater. It is quite important, however, in clearing out the stalls daily, to mix a little muck or plaster with the saw dust and manure to prevent the whole from violent fermentation.

What One Bean Has Done.—The Barnstable (Mass.) Patriot says: Mr. Leonard Crocker, of this village, has just sold his season on one stock, and consequently on one bean, 100 pods, which yielded 455 beans! That is doing pretty well for one bean. Who can beat it?

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The Humorist.

"A little humor, now and then,
Is relished by the wisest men."

The attention of the bachelors is invited to the following "wail" from the *Springfield Republican*:

"There are some sad sights in this world—a city sacked and burnt—a battle-field after a great slaughter—a London in the midst of a plague—a ship burning at sea—a family pining in starvation—a jug of molasses wrecked upon the pavement—but the saddest sight to us of all is an old bachelor stolidly walking towards his end, his great duties undone, his shirt-buttons off, his stockings out at the toes, and nobody to leave his money to. Were we such a man, the mild reproving eye of a widow or maiden lady would drive us mad. But there is still hope. Uglier and older men than any of our friends have married beautiful wives, who trained them admirably and spent their money elegantly."

A writer in the *National Intelligencer* suggests, as a protection against the Paul Pry curiosity which prompts some people to open the self-sealing envelopes now in use, and read what is intended for other eyes than their own, that letter writers use the stamp as a seal.—This would be effectual, if the Postmasters would stamp their mail mark over it, which doubtless they would do, and besides this security, the delicacy of the postage stamp itself would prevent any attempt to remove it, without the certainty of detection and detection.

"Madam," said a polite traveller to a testy old landlady, "if I see proper to help myself to this milk, is there any impropriety in it?"
"I don't know what you mean; but if you mean to insinuate that I'll give you anything nasty in that milk, I'll give you to understand that you've struck the wrong horse. There ain't a first hair in the milk, for as soon as Dorothy Ann told me the cat was drowned in it, I went and strained it over."

The horrified young man declined partaking of the cat-flavored milk.

Coal was first used in London in the reign of Edward I., when the smoke was supposed to corrupt the air so much that he forbade the use of it by proclamation in the year 1273. In 1853, 580 years after this famous declaration, the English Parliament passed a law, in consequence of the injury done to the public health, compelling those who use large quantities of coal in London to consume their smoke.

Revolving Anecdote.—A wretch of a husband coming home at one in the morning, found his wife sitting up reading an old novel, with a coarseness almost amounting to cruelty, he took the book from her hand, and placed before her a pair of her child's socks, which happened to have holes in them disgustingly observing: "If you will fatigue yourself, my love, with any work at such an hour, I would suggest it is never too late to mend."

Usury in the Rural Districts.—Rural Money lender—"You want five hundred dollars. Here's the money; I charge five per cent. a month and as you want it for a year, that leaves just forty dollars coming to you."

Innocent Borrower.—"Then, if I wanted it for two years there'd be something coming to you, eh?"

In a certain blighted part of the country may be seen on the outside of an humble cottage, the following inscription, in large gilt letters: "A seminary for young ladies." This was, perhaps too obtrusive for the villagers, so immediately underneath there is added in rude characters, "Notey boney—also, a galls school."

A Sure Way of Trying Sausages.—Carefully take one up in your finger, at the same time give a sharp whistle, and should there be a slight squeak, drop said sausage and make tracks for the door.

We have heard of a good many touching expressions of filial affection, but none equal to the following, which a western man really gave vent to not long since: "My father was the only man I ever allowed to be sassy to me without licking him like thunder."

The Egyptians manufactured perfumes so perfectly that some of their ancient ointment, preserved in an alabaster vase in a Museum in England, still retains a powerful odor, though it must be between two and three thousand years old.

A lady of rank complaining that her husband was dead to fashionable amusements, he replied, "But then, my dear, you make me alive to the expense!"

The love of a little girl is a sweet thing—says an exchange. But the love of a big one is sweeter—says another.

A modern tourist calls the Niagara River "the pride of rivers." That pride certainly has a tremendous fall.

"I say, printer, do you take Gettysburg money?"
"No."

"What's the reason—ain't it good?"

"Yes."

"Why don't you take it then?"

"Can't get it."

The days are getting longer.

Family Grocery and Provision Store.

GILLESPIE & THOMAS respectfully inform the people of Gettysburg and the public generally, that they have just returned from the city with a general assortment of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS and VEGETABLES, which they are prepared to sell as low as the lowest. FLOUR and FEED always on hand, and sold at small profits.

Store on York street, one door east of Watling's Hotel.
Gettysburg, Aug. 3, 1857.

Removed to Hanover.

FRANCIS J. WILSON, late of the Washington House at Abbotstown, has taken HERSEY'S GOLD AND POPULAR STAND, in Hanover, where he will be happy to entertain all who may patronize him. His Table is supplied with the best market and garden can afford, and his Bar with the choicest of liquors. His Stables are commodious, and attended by careful Outlets. Give him a call. You will always find FRANK on the spot, and willing to make everybody comfortable.

[April 27, 1857.]

New Cheap Cash Store.

THE subscribers having entered into partnership under the style and firm of H. S. & E. H. MINNIGH, respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that they have opened a new, large and well-selected assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, at the old-established stand, on South East corner of the Diamond, formerly called the HERSEY'S GOLD AND POPULAR STAND, in Hanover, where he will be happy to entertain all who may patronize him. His Table is supplied with the best market and garden can afford, and his Bar with the choicest of liquors. His Stables are commodious, and attended by careful Outlets. Give him a call. You will always find FRANK on the spot, and willing to make everybody comfortable.

Gen's and Boy's Wear.—Black Cloth, Black Cassimeres, fancy and plain Cassimeres, silk and fancy Vesting, Kentucky Jeans, Twines, Denims, Cottonades, Farmer's Drill—every style and price. A fine assortment of Gloves and Hosiery of every style and quality.

Groceries.—Brown, Crushed, Granulated, Patent and Family Sugar, D. & W. Syrup, New Orleans Molasses, Corn Meal and fine Sifts, Dried Apples, Quinces, Glassware, Cutlery, Cedar-ware, and every other article found in a well-conducted Dry Goods and Grocery Store.

Having selected their stock with care, they are enabled to sell cheap for Cash, and respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

H. S. & E. H. MINNIGH.

Oct. 5, 1857.

Two Daily Lines.

EXTRA ACCOMMODATIONS.—The undersigned returns his thanks to the public for the encouragement heretofore extended to him, and takes pleasure in announcing that he has completed arrangements by which TWO DAILY LINES of Coaches will run between Gettysburg, Hanover and Baltimore, to connect with the trains to and from Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c. Persons desiring tickets or information will call on the undersigned, or on CHARLES TATE, Ticket Agent, at the Eagle Hotel, in Chambersburg street.

Special attention given to all packages, &c., or other business entrusted to the undersigned between Gettysburg and Hanover, which will be promptly and carefully attended to.

The undersigned has also effected arrangements by which he will be able to supply Coaches, Stage Coaches, and on each additional \$5.00 and upwards.

Office in South West Corner of Public Square, next to George Arnold's store. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and for receiving deposits every Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

President, GEORGE THORNE.

Treasurer, GEORGE ARNOLD.

Directors.

John Brough, John Horner,

Samuel Barlow, George Arnold,

A. Heintzelman, Jacob Musselman,

D. McCreary, William Calp,

Robert Horner, John Thorne,

April 6, 1857.

Herring's Patent

CHAMPION FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, with Hall's Patent POWDER PROOF LOCKS.—FARRIS & HERRING, Makers, 34 Walnut Street, below Second.

The great interest manifested by the public to procure more certain security for their valuables, has induced us to issue from our factory, for sale, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Notes and Books of Accounts, than the ordinary Safes heretofore in use afforded, induced the Patentes to devote a large portion of their time for the last fourteen years, in making discoveries and improvements for this object, the result of which is the universal HERRING'S PATENT SAFES, universally acknowledged as the CHAMPION SAFE of the world. Having been awarded Medals at both the World's Fair, London, 1851, and Crystal Palace, N. Y., 1853, as superior to all others, is now undeniably entitled to that appellation, and secured with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks—which were also awarded special Medals, (as above)—forms the most perfect Fire and Burglar Proof Safes ever yet offered to the public.

Nearly 30,000 "Herring's Safes" have been tested during the past 14 years, and more than 15,000 have been sold and are now in actual use.

Also on hand or manufactured to order, all kinds of Boiler and Chimney Iron Bank Chests and Vaults, Vault Doors, Money Chests for Bankers, Jewelers, Railroads, private families, &c., for Plate, Diamonds, and other valuables.

Nov. 23, 1857.

This Way!

TO FARMSTOCKS.—Another Arrival of Cheap Goods.—We have just opened a choice assortment of the CHEAPEST GOODS ever offered in the country. We can hardly particularize, as our stock comprises almost every thing desired. We have received special notice from the *Thousand Yards*, of Prints which we offer at 61 cents per yard, and which are usually sold at 10 cents; Elegant Coburgs at 25 cents; Muslins of which we have an unusually large stock at reduced prices; Cassimeres at prices that defy competition. In fact we can sell goods of every description so low that purchasers can save money by buying from us. We only save money by buying cheap goods to examine our stock, particularly this last arrival from the East, where we have purchased, (for the Cash,) direct from the manufacturers, at such rates as enable us to offer *Great Bargains*. Call and judge for yourselves. FAHNSTOCK BROTHERS.

Nov. 16, 1857.

New Goods.

J. HOKK has just returned with a large stock of FALL & WINTER GOODS, which he will sell for cash or country produce. Please give him a call before your interest to do so. All Goods out free of charge.

Oct. 12, 1857.

Ladies,

Do you want pretty DRESS GOODS, at low prices? Go to FAHNSTOCKS and buy them there. Their stock is cheaper and prettier than elsewhere. Their stock comprises DeLaines, Coburg, French Merinos, Cassimeres, Plaids, &c. Also a very rich looking article of *Marie Antoinette* dresses. Don't forget to look at FAHNSTOCKS.

BRING ON YOUR FURS.

—Fair prices paid in cash or trade, for Beavers, Otters, Mink, Muskrat and Rabbit Skins, at Bringman & Anglinbaugh's, sign of the BIG BOOT.

Nov. 30.

Great Rush.

Two JACOBS & BROS., Baltimore street, near the Diamond, to see the stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., which they have just received from the city, as well as the first class lot of Ready-made Clothing now on hand—Over Coats, Dress, Frock and Sack Coats, Pants and Vests.

Don't forget that for anything in the men's line of wear, you can now go as far as calling at Jacobs. If you want a fine coat or pants, or vest, rely upon it you cannot be better accommodated anywhere, either as to quality, make or price. So with middle, or low priced goods. They offer a varied stock, and defy competition. They will sell Ready-made Clothing, *all of their own making*, at prices as low as city clothing, which are so apt to rip and give way. They are practical tailors themselves, and hence turn out nothing but what they know to be well gotten up.—Give them a call—look at their stock—and if you are not pleased, there's no harm done. No trouble, no loss of goods.

The latest New York and Philadelphia Fashions received.
Gettysburg, Nov. 9, 1857.

Hardware Store.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and the public that they have opened a Hardware Store, in Baltimore street, adjoining the residence of David Ziegler, in which they will always intend to offer to the public a large and general assortment of HARDWARE, Iron, Steel, Groceries, Cutlery, Coach Trimmings, Springs, Axles, Saddlery, Cedar-ware, Shoe Findings, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, in general, including every description of articles, above the line of business, to which they invite the attention of cabinet-makers, blacksmiths, carpenters, and the public generally. Our stock having been selected with great care and purchased for cash, we guarantee (for the ready money,) to dispose of any part of it on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased anywhere.

We respectfully request a share from our friends, and earnestly solicit the patronage of the public, as we are determined to establish a character for selling goods at low prices and doing business on fair principles.

JOEL D. DANNEB.

DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, June 9, 1851.

Great Excitement!

BRINGMAN & ANGLINBAUGH STILL AHEAD!

TAKE NOTICE that we have just received a new and splendid lot of *HAIR, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES*, which we offer to the public *CHEAPER* than ever, having put down our stock to the *lowest* living profits. Under these arrangements we can put our goods within the reach of ALL, as to style, quality and PRICE. Our motto is quick sales and small profits. Call and examine our stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the sign of the *"BIG BOOT"*, Chambersburg street, below Jacobs' Drug Store.

Boots and Shoes made upon the shortest notice and by the best workmen.

Oct. 19, 1857.

The Farmers' & Mechanics'

SAVING INSTITUTION OF AMERICA C. W. GILMAN, President, deposits, for over 10 months, 4 per cent. per annum. For 3 and not over 10 months, 3 per cent. per annum. For transient deposits, not less than 30 days, 2 per cent. per annum, payable on demand without notice.

A joint fund (capital) of \$10,000 has been paid in.

Suma received on deposits, low as a dime. Interest to be allowed whenever the deposits amount to \$5.00, and on each additional \$5.00 and upwards.

Office in South West Corner of Public Square, next to George Arnold's store. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and for receiving deposits every Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

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Samuel Barlow, George Arnold,

A. Heintzelman, Jacob Musselman,

D. McCreary, William Calp,

Robert Horner, John Thorne,

April 6, 1857.

Splendid Gifts

AT 719 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.—A. T. HERRING, the Original Gift Book Store, G. G. Evans would inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his store, to the new and commodious building, 719 Chestnut Street, between Second and Third streets, where he has a large stock of the following gifts, valued at from 25 cents to \$100, consisting of Gilt Watches, Jewelry,

550 Patent English Lever Gold watches, \$100 00 each.
550 Patent Anchor do 50 00 do
400 Ladies' Gold Watches, 18k, 25 00 do
300 Silver Lever Watches, 15 00 do
500 Patent Timepieces, 10 00 do
500 Cameo Pins, Bar Drops, Pins, 10 00 do
500 Gents' Gold Bracelets, 55 to 12 00 do
500 Gents' Gold Chains, 10 00 do
1,000 Gold Lockets, (large) 3 00 do
(double case), 3 00 do
2,000 Gold Lockets, (small size), 3 00 do
1,000 Gold Pencil Cases, with Gold Pens, 5 00 do
1,000 Extra Gold Pens, with cases and holders, 10 30 do
2,500 Gold Pencils (Ladies'), 2 50 do
2,500 Gold Pens, with Silver Points, 2 50 do
3,500 Ladies' Gold Pins, with cases, 5 00 do
6,500 Gold Rings, (Ladies'), 1 00 do
2,000 Gents' Gold Rings, 2 75 do
3,500 Ladies' Gold Bracelets, 2 50 do
500 Pocket Knives, 75 00 do
2,000 Sets Gents' Gold Studs, 3 00 do
2,000 do do Silver Buttons, 3 00 do
2,000 Pairs Ladies' Bar Drops, 2 50 do
8,000 Ladies' Pearl Card Cases, 5 00 do
1,500 Ladies' Cameo, Jet or Mosaic Pins, 5 00 do
2,500 Ladies' Cameo Shawl and Wrappers, 3 50 do
5,000 Foreigners' Balm of a Thousand Flowers, 50 00 do

EVANS' new Catalogue contains all the most popular books of the day, and the newest publications, all of which will be sold as low as can be obtained at other stores. A complete catalogue of books sent free, by application to G. G. EVANS, 719 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Agents wanted everywhere in the United States. Those desiring so to act can obtain full particulars by addressing as above.

N. B.—In consequence of the money crisis, and numerous failures, the subscriber has been enabled to purchase from assignees an immense stock of books, embracing every department of literature, at prices which will enable him to give \$500 worth of books sold for every \$1000 worth of books sold.

An extra book, with a gift, will be sent to one address, by Express.

SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.

Nov. 9, 1857.

Rev. C. S. Burnett.

While laboring as a Missionary, in Southern Asia, discovered a simple and certain Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Debility, and all impurities of the Blood; also, an easy and effectual mode of inducing the *Remedy*. Followed by a desire to benefit his suffering fellow-men, he will send the *Remedy* (free) to such as desire it, and will send the *Remedy* (free) to such as desire it, and will send the *Remedy* (free) to such as desire it.

Address

REV. C. S. BURNETT,

831 Broadway, N. Y. City,

August 3, 1857.

CONFETTI.—A fine assortment, just received, among which are, Minstrels, Hoards, Hoards, and Couch Candies; also, Cordial, Wine, Gum, Licorice, Strawberry, Cream, Acid, Pine-apple, Jenny Lind, and Whirls, besides a large supply of stick candies at

W. M. BOYER & SON'S.

Important Discovery.

CONSUMPTION and all Diseases of the Lungs and Throat are positively cured by Inhalation, which conveys the remedies to the cavities of the lungs through the air passages, and coming in direct contact with the disease, neutralizes the tubercular matter, allays the cough, causes a free and easy expectoration, heals the lungs, purifies the blood, imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving that tone and energy so indispensable to the restoration of health. To be able to consume food, is to me a source of unsolicited pleasure. It is as much under the control of medical treatment as any other formidable disease; ninety out of every hundred cases can be cured in the first stages, and fifty per cent. in the second; but in the third stage it is impossible to save more than five per cent. for the lungs are so out of contact with the air, that they are unable to receive the remedy. Even, however, in the last stages, Inhalation affords extraordinary relief to the suffering attending this fearful scourge, which annually destroys ninety-five thousand persons in the United States alone; and a correct calculation is that of the present population of the earth, eight millions are destined to fill the Consumptive's grave.

Truly the giver of death has no arrow so fatal as Consumption. In all ages it has been the great enemy of life, for it spares neither age nor sex, but sweeps off alike the brave, the beautiful, the graceful and the feeble. By the help of that Supreme Being from whom comes every good and perfect gift, I am enabled to convey every good and permanent and speedy cure in Consumption, the first cause of tubercles is from impure blood, and the immediate effect produced by their deposition in the lungs is to prevent the free admission of air into the air cells, which causes a weakened vitality through the entire system. Then, as it is more rational to expect greater good from medicine entering the cavities of the lungs than from those administered through the stomach; the patient will always find the lungs free and the breathing easy, after inhaling remedies. Thus, Inhalation is a local remedy, nevertheless it acts constitutionally, and with more power and speed than remedies administered by the stomach. To prove the power and direct influence of this mode of administration, chloroform inhaled will entirely destroy sensibility in a few minutes, paralyzing the entire nervous system, so that a limb may be amputated without the slightest pain; inhaling ordinary burning gas will destroy life in a few hours.

The inhalation of ammonia will rouse the system when fainting or apparently dead. The odor of many of the medicines is perceptible in the skin a few minutes after being inhaled, and may be immediately detected in the blood. A convincing proof of the constitutionality of this mode of administration is the fact that it is always produced by breathing foul air—Is not this the cause of many of the remedies, carefully prepared and judiciously administered through the lungs should produce the happiest results? During eighteen years' practice, many thousands suffering from diseases of the lungs and throat, have been under my care, and I have effected many remarkable cures, even after the sufferers had been pronounced by the most eminent physicians to be beyond the power of medicine. I fully sustains me in the last stages, which no longer a fatal disease. My treatment of consumption is original, and founded on long experience and a thorough investigation. My perfect acquaintance with the nature of tubercles, &c., enables me to distinguish readily, the various forms of disease that simulate consumption, and apply the proper remedies, rarely being mistaken in a single case. My familiarity, in connection with certain pathological and microscopic discoveries, enables me to relieve the lungs from the effects of contracted chests, to enlarge the chest, purify the blood, impart to it renewed vitality, giving energy and tone to the entire system.

Medicine of the full directions sent to any part of the United States and Canada by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. But the cure would be more certain if the patient should pay me a visit, which would give me an opportunity to examine the lungs and enable me to prescribe with much greater certainty, and then the cure could be effected without my seeing the patient again.

G. W. GILMAN, M. D.,
Office, 1131 Fifth Street, N. Y. 109, below 12th, PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

July 20, 1857.

Good and Cheap!

THE undersigned would inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues the CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS, in all his branches, at his establishment, in East Middle Street, (near the east end,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he has on hand a first-rate lot of work, and is prepared to put up to order whatever may be desired in his line, viz:—Hackways and Road-Bodies, Carriages, Felling-Top, Rock-away & Trotting Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

With good workmen and good materials, he can pledge his work to be of the best quality and upwards, and at the lowest prices, and reasonable rates. Country produce taken in exchange for work. Call!

JACOB TROXEL.

June 15, 1857.

Attention, One & All!

NOW IS THE TIME to have your Picture taken. S. WEAVER having provided himself with an entire new and splendid SKY-LIGHT DAGUERRETYPE ROOM at his residence in West Middle Street, opposite Prof. Jacobs, one square West of Baltimore street, where he is now prepared to furnish AMBROTYPE and DAGUERRETYPE, in every style of the art, which he will warrant to give entire satisfaction. His long experience and superior apparatus give him advantages seldom found in Daguerrean establishments out of the city. He has a large number of specimens at his gallery, in Chambersburg street, where he will continue as heretofore, which the public are requested to call and examine.

Charges from 50 cents to \$10. Hours of operating from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. Gold Lockets, Breastpins, suitable for miniatures, always on hand, at the very lowest prices.